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The most distinctive features of Ribot's work in psychology resulted from his conviction that every mental phenomenon should be approached from the twofold point of view of its biological evolution and its morbid dissolution. Ribot's systematic work is characterized by a predilection for the unconscious (probably a heritage from Maudsley, Lewes and Schopenhauer) and especially for the organic and motor phenomena (probably a heritage from Bain). His writings indicate that he realized, more adequately than his predecessors, the significance of the affective and emotional phenomena in all of the activities of life.

J. W. BAIRD.

JOSEPH JULES DEJERINE—1849-1917

The death is announced, at the age of sixty-seven years, of Professor Dejerine of Paris, well known in the general fields of psychiatry and neurology because of his many publications in both fields. He was for many years a physician at the important asylum of Salpêtrière, and was also Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases of the Faculty of Medicine in Paris. Professor Dejerine was a member of the Société de Biologie and was its Vice-President in 1895; he was also a member of the Académie de Médecine. Professor Dejerine has left two monumental works: *Anatomie des centres nerveux*, in collaboration with Mme. Dejerine-Klumpke, the first volume of which appeared in 1895; and *Les manifestations fonctionnelles des psycho-névroses, leur traitement par la psychothérapie* 1911, which was written in collaboration with E. Gauckler. Besides these two large works Dejerine has contributed many articles to the periodical literature. For example, over twenty articles on aphasia alone have appeared from his pen between the years 1879 and 1895. His really important contributions on the subject of aphasia are embodied in a few short communications to the Société de Biologie in the years 1891-1895. But Professor Dejerine's periodical contributions are by no means confined to the subject of aphasia, as he has published a great many exceedingly valuable papers concerned with a very wide range of topics in both the general fields of neurology and psychiatry.

S. W. FERNBERGER

SIR EDWARD TYLOR

The services of Sir Edward Tylor, whose death at an advanced age is announced, deserve recognition on the part of psychologists. As is true in other instances, the actual germinal contributions to phases of interest now incorporated in psychology, were made by men outside that specialty; Helmholtz, the physiologist of brain functions, Charcot and the psychiatrists are cases in point. In much the same way Tylor laid the basis of a considerable section of social psychology. The psychology of primitive man, of the survival of primitive ways of thought in later ages, the interpretation of myth and custom, of language and art-products as massive psychic expression, owes much to his lucid and fascinating presentations. Wundt—who is of about the same age as Tylor—rounds out his remarkable career by a monumental work on "Folk Psychology," which is Tylor's theme in a different setting. The decisive attitudes toward the psychic product in the social mind, historically and in the present living form, which come so naturally to the twentieth century student, were in considerable measure first framed and effec-

tively launched in Tylor's "Primitive Culture" and his "Early History of Mankind." This obligation of psychology to a remarkable anthropologist it is a pleasure to record.

Tylor came directly under the influence of the evolutionary movement in its initial momentum, when the vista of the promised land invited entry. He contributed to the refashioning of the history of man in evolutionary terms. In the domain of psychology that task required the highest type of ability and a comprehensive power of expression. These were united in rare degree in Tylor's person. His was a commanding presence; and no one who heard him in the fulness of his powers will lose the impression of a remarkably vigorous and attractive personality. About twenty years ago he suffered from a stroke, from which he recovered though with impaired energies. Yet the work of his mind was adequate to continue his activities in restricted measure.

Sir Edward's fame rests upon his contributions to anthropology, but particularly to the psychological phases of that science. For this reason it is appropriate that a tribute of appreciation be recorded in the journals devoted to the professional interests of psychology.

JOSEPH JASTROW.

